come in course of payment during the financial year for the period ending 31st day of March 1965, in respect of 'Loans and Advances by State and Union Territory Governments'."

Demands for Grants to cover Expenditure incurred in excess of Voted Grants during 1960-61.

Demand No. 10—Irrigation.

Sri B. D. JATTI (Minister for Finance).—Sir, on the recommendation of the Governor and on behalf of the Chief Minister, I beg to move :

"That a sum of Rs. 2,35,025 be granted to the Government to cover the excess expenditure incurred over the voted grants for the year 1960-61 in respect of "Other Revenue Expenditure. financed from ordinary Revenues."

Mr. SPEAKER.—Motion moved :

"That a sum of Rs. 2,35,025 be granted to the Government to cover the excess expenditure incurred over the voted grants for the year 1960-61 in respect of "Other Revenue Expenditure. financed from ordinary Revenues."

The other Demands, *viz.*—17,29,37,42,44,46,48,51,52 and 54 are also deemed to have been moved. Sri Sunthankar may speak first.

Sri B. R. SUNTHANKAR (Belgaum City).—Sir, this spending in excess over the Budget provision has become a common feature with this Government. Every year, this House is called upon to vote for these excesses. Most of these items this time relate to the Public Works Department. Particularly, this Department seems to have acquired a habit of spending in excess over the budget provision. Every year in the Audit Report, the Accountant-General has been raising objections in this respect and the Public Accounts Committee has been passing strictures but there seems to be no improvement in the affairs of the Government.

Sir, the Public Accounts Committee in its report of 23rd December 1963 has said : "incurring expenditure in excess of the Grant approved by the Legislature is a violation of the constitutional provision and leaving it uncovered till the last day of the financial year displays lack of control over budget grants by the officers. The Committee therefore emphasises that the expenditure in excess of the grants or Appropriation approved by the Legislature should be avoided except under circumstances beyond the control of the administration". So, Sir, spending in excess is a violation of the Constitutional provision, particularly of article 204 (3). These various departments are trancending their limits and violating the constitutional provisions and that is a serious matter. Government should take serious note of this. Sir, this is recurring every

(SRI B. R. SUNTHANKAR)

year as I said. If you look at the Audit Report of 1964, there also, there have been excess over voted grants.

That Report points out that excesses occurred successively for the fifth year. There are 17 cases where excesses over voted grants have occurred and they have to be regularised by this House. The excesses occurred "successively for the fifth year under 30. Irrigation, for the third year under 31. Public Works and 45. Capital Outlay on Irrigation, for the second year" and so on. So, this is becoming a common feature and Government should take very serious note of it and take disciplinary action against the officers concerned. The Report of the Public Accounts Committee further says :

> " The Committee recommend issue of stringent instructions in the matter and Government should take disciplinary action in the case of excesses remaining uncovered due to negligence on the part of the officers of Government. Subject to above observations, the Committee recommend that the excesses mentioned in Annexure III be regularised by the Legislature, etc."

12-30 P.M.

What the Public Accounts Committee wants is that as these excesses are occurring every year, Government should take disciplinary action against the officers concerned. This has happened entirely due to the lack of control over expenditure. There are controlling officers and they have failed to reconcile their figures with the Audit Department and that is why these officers do not know where they stand. When the Accountant-General brings these things to the notice of the Department, then they come to know about them. So, that is a lapse on the part of the controlling officers and when they are occurring every year, I fail to understand why Government is not taking serious steps by way of disciplinary action and why Government is not fixing the responsibility for these serious lapses as they involve the violation of the provisions of the Constitution. Particularly we find from the Audit Report that the concerned officers of the P.W.D. have failed to give reasons for the excesses year after year for the lapses they have committed. The Public Accounts Committee Report says :

> " The Committee regret to note that the P.W.D, Officers have again failed to give explanation for the excesses in a satisfactory manner. It is a Sad commentary on the P.W.D. that no explanations for the excess expenditure have been given by the concerned officers at least once so far, after the Reorganisation of States. This is really a sorry State of affairs and needs early remedial measures by way of disciplinary action to ensure that the concerned officers furnish the information to Audit well in time."

Particularly, the P.W.D. has been the greatest defaulter and Government should take stern steps to stop this as it involves the violation of the provisions of the Constitution. They should see that thereafter no excesses are committed. Even in 1962-63 there have been excesses of the order of Rs. 3.79 crores and these were left uncovered either by supplementary demand or by advance from the Contingency Fund. When such excesses are being spent by the P.W.D., it is regrettable to note that some of the very urgent works are not taken up by the P.W.D. I may point out a small instance in our area in Khanapur Taluka. In this taluka there is no bridge over the Malaprabha River between Khanapur and Jamboti. For want a bridge over this river, the whole region remains isolated when there are floods due to heavy rains. During heavy rains all the roads are blocked in the whole area and the whole region becomes veritable Andamans. There was a ferry service here and in the heavy rains of last year the ferry boat capsized and seven persons lost their lives. The matter was represented to the Public Works Minister and he was requested to construct a bridge there. At that time, the Public Works Minister was pleased to reply that there are no budget provisions and therefore that work cannot be taken up that year. When such urgent works are pending, the P.W.D. is not prepared to spend small amounts on them. Even the Finance Minister assured my friend Sri Birje at that time that some provision would be made for a bridge over the Malaprabha River near Sankarpet. I would request the Hon'ble Finance Minister to see that at least before the coming rainy season in June this bridge is constructed. As for excesses, I would request the Hon'ble Minister to be strict in this matter and take stern disciplinary action against the officers concerned.

ಶ್ರೀ ಎಚ್. ಡಿ. ದೇವೇಗೌಡ (ಹೊಳೇನರಸೀಪುರ).—ಸ್ಪಾಮೀ, ಈ ಎಕ್ಸೆಸ್ ಡಿಮ್ಯಾಂಡುಗಳ ಮೇಲೆ ಮಾತನಾಡಲು ಅವಕಾಶ ಕೊಟ್ಟಿದ್ದಕ್ಕಾಗಿ ಅಧ್ಯಕ್ಷರಿಗೆ ವಂದಿಸಿ ಒಂದೆರಡು ನುಡಿಗೆಗಳನ್ನು ಕೊಡುತ್ತೇನೆ. ಹೆಚ್ಚುವರಿ ಬೇಡಿಕೆಗಳನ್ನು ತರಲು ಸಾಮಾನ್ಯವಾಗಿ ಅವಕಾಶವಿರಬಾರದು. 1960-61ನೆಯ ಇಸವಿಯಲ್ಲಿ ನಾವು ಬಜೆಟ್ಟನ್ನು ಈ ಸಭೆಯಲ್ಲಿ ಅಂಗೀಕಾರಮಾಡಿದ ನಮ್ಮವೇಶ ದಲ್ಲಾಗಲಿ ಮತ್ತೆ ಅದೇ ಸಾಲಿನಲ್ಲಿ ಹೆಚ್ಚುವರಿ ಬೇಡಿಕೆ ನಮ್ಮ ಮುಂದಿಟ್ಟಾಗಲಿ ಖರ್ಚುಮಾಡಿದ್ದನ್ನು ನಮೂಪು ಮಾಡಿರುವುದಿಲ್ಲ. ಇದು ಸುಂತಂಕರ್‌ರವರು ಹೇಳಿದಹಾಗೆ ರಾಜ್ಯಾಂಗಕ್ಕೆ ವಿರೋಧ, ಶಾಸನ ಸಭೆಗಳಿಗೆ ಎಕ್ಸೆಸ್ ಗ್ರಾಂಟನ್ನು ಮಂಜೂರುಮಾಡುವುದಕ್ಕೆ ಇರುವ ಅವಕಾಶವನ್ನು ನಿರ್ಲಕ್ಷ್ಯಮಾಡಿದಂತಾಗಿದೆ. 1960-61ನೇ ಸಾಲಿನ ಖರ್ಚಿಗೆ ಈಗ ನಮ್ಮ ಒಪ್ಪಿಗೆ ಪಡೆಯುವುದು ಸರ್ವಥಾ ಸಾಧುವಲ್ಲ, ಅದಕ್ಕೆ ನಾವು ಹೊಣೆಯಲ್ಲ. ಏಕೆಂದರೆ ಇವತ್ತು 1964-65ರಲ್ಲಿ 4 ವರ್ಷಗಳ ಹಿಂದೆ ಮಾಡಿದ ಪಾಪದ ಕೆಲಸಕ್ಕೆ ನಮ್ಮನ್ನೇಕೆ ಗುರಿಮಾಡುವುದು ಎಂದು ಪ್ರಶ್ನೆಮಾಡುತ್ತೇನೆ.

ರಾಜ್ಯಾಂಗದಲ್ಲಿ ಹೆಚ್ಚುವರಿ ಬೇಡಿಕೆಗಳನ್ನು ತರತಕ್ಕ ಅವಕಾಶವೇನಿದೆ ಅದನ್ನು ಉಪಯೋಗಿಸಿ ಕೊಂಡು ಹೆಚ್ಚುವರಿ ಬೇಡಿಕೆಗಳನ್ನು ಸಭೆಯ ಮುಂದೆ ತಂದು, ಅದರ ಸಮ್ಮತಿಯನ್ನು ಪಡೆಯತಕ್ಕ ಅವಕಾಶವನ್ನು ದುರುಪಯೋಗ ಮಾಡಬಾರದು. ಪ್ರತಿವರ್ಷವೂ ಲೆಕ್ಕ ಪತ್ರಗಳ ಬಗ್ಗೆ ಸರ್ಕಾರ ಬಹಳ ಮುಂಜಾಗ್ರತೆಯನ್ನು ವಹಿಸಿ ತಮ್ಮ ಕರ್ತವ್ಯವನ್ನು ಮಾಡಬೇಕೆಂದು ತಿಳಿಸುತ್ತೇನೆ.

ಸಿವಿಲ್ ವರ್ಕ್ಸ್ ಎಂದರೆ, ರೋಕೋಪಯೋಗಿ ಇಲಾಖೆಗೆ ಸಂಬಂಧಪಟ್ಟಂತೆ ಹೆಚ್ಚುವರಿ ಬೇಡಿಕೆ ಗಳನ್ನು ಇಟ್ಟಿದ್ದಾರೆ. ಈ ಇಲಾಖೆಗೆ ಲಂಗು ಲಗಾಮು ಇಲ್ಲ ಎನ್ನುವ ಭಾವನೆ ಸಹಜವಾಗಿ ಬರುತ್ತದೆ. ಅದರೂ ಇವರು ಮಂತ್ರಿಗಳಾದಮೇಲೆ ಬಜೆಟ್ಟಿನಲ್ಲಿ ಮಂಜೂರಾಗಿರುವುದಕ್ಕಿಂತ ಏನು ಹೆಚ್ಚಿಗೆ ಖರ್ಚು ಮಾಡಿದರೂ ಕೂಡ ಅವನ್ನು ಅವರ ಜೇಬಿನಿಂದ ಕೊಡಬೇಕಾಗುತ್ತದೆ ಎನ್ನುವ ಮಟ್ಟಿಗೆ ಹೋಗಿದ್ದಾರೆ ಎಂದು ತಿಳಿಸಿದ್ದೇನೆ. ಇದು ಪ್ರತಿಂನನೀಯವಾದ ವಿಚಾರವೇ. ಹಣವನ್ನು ಖರ್ಚು ಮಾಡುವುದಕ್ಕೆ ಲಗಾಮು ಹಾಕಿರುವುದಕ್ಕೆ ನಾನು ಇವರನ್ನು ಅಭಿನಂದಿಸುತ್ತೇನೆ

(ಶ್ರೀ ಎಚ್. ಡಿ. ದೇವೇಗೌಡ)

1961-62ನೇ ಇಸವಿಯಲ್ಲಿ ಖರ್ಚು ಮಾಡಿರುವ ಹಣದ ಬಗ್ಗೆ ಆಡಿಟ್ ರಿಪೋರ್ಟ್ ಮತ್ತು ಪಬ್ಲಿಕ್ ಅಕೌಂಟ್ಸ್ ಕಮಿಟಿ ರಿಪೋರ್ಟ್ ಇವುಗಳಲ್ಲಿ ನಮೂದಿಸಿರುವ ಲೋಪ ದೋಷಗಳ ಬಗ್ಗೆ ಏನು ಕ್ರಮ ತೆಗೆದುಕೊಂಡಿದ್ದಾರೆ ಎನ್ನುವುದನ್ನು ತಿಳಿಸಬೇಕು. ಆದಳಿತ ಪಕ್ಷದವರ ಸಂಖ್ಯಾ ಬಲ ಜಾಸ್ತಿ ಇದೆ ಎನ್ನುವುದನ್ನು ದುರುಪಯೋಗ ಮಾಡಿಕೊಂಡು ನಾವು ಏನೇ ವಿರೋಧ ಮಾಡಲಿ ನಭೆಯ ಒಪ್ಪಿಗೆ ಯನ್ನು ಪಡೆಯುತ್ತೇವೆ ಎನ್ನುವ ರೀತಿಯಲ್ಲಿ ಹೋಗಬಾರದು.

ಆಡಿಟ್ ರಿಪೋರ್ಟ್‌ನಲ್ಲಿರುವ ಒಂದೆರಡು ವಿಷಯಗಳನ್ನು ತಮ್ಮ ಗಮನಕ್ಕೆ ತರುವುದಾದರೆ ಕೆಲವು ಯಂತ್ರೋಪಕರಣಗಳನ್ನು ಕೊಳ್ಳುವುದಕ್ಕೆ, ಟೂಲ್ಸ್ ಅಂಡ್ ಪ್ಲಾಂಟ್ಸ್ ಕೊಳ್ಳುವುದಕ್ಕೆ ಹೆಚ್ಚು ಹಣವನ್ನು ವಿನಿಯೋಗ ಮಾಡಿದ್ದಾರೆ. ಇವುಗಳನ್ನು ಯಾವ ರೀತಿ ಕೊಂಡಿದ್ದಾರೆ, ಯಾವ ರೀತಿ ದುರುಪಯೋಗವಾಗಿದೆ, ಐಡಲ್ ಆಗಿದೆ ಎನ್ನುವುದನ್ನೆಲ್ಲ ಆಡಿಟ್ ರಿಪೋರ್ಟ್‌ನಲ್ಲಿ ಕೊಟ್ಟಿದ್ದಾರೆ. ಹಣವನ್ನು ಖರ್ಚು ಮಾಡುವಾಗ ಬಹಳ ವಿಚಕ್ಷಣೆಯಿಂದ ಇರಬೇಕು ; ಯಂತ್ರಗಳನ್ನು ಕೊಳ್ಳುವಾಗ ಮುಂಜಾಗ್ರತೆ ಇರಬೇಕು ಮುಂತಾಗಿ ತಿಳಿಸಿದ್ದಾರೆ. ಆ ರೀತಿ ಮಾಡದೆ ಯಾರು ಹಣವನ್ನು ವ್ಯಯ ಮಾಡಿದ್ದಾರೆಯೋ ಅವರ ಮೇಲೆ ಜವಾಬ್ದಾರಿಯನ್ನು ಫಿಕ್ಸ್ ಮಾಡಬೇಕು ಎಂದು ತಿಳಿಸಿದ್ದಾರೆ. ಇದರ ಬಗ್ಗೆ ಏನು ಕ್ರಮ ತೆಗೆದುಕೊಳ್ಳಲಾಗಿದೆ ಎಂಬುದನ್ನು ತಿಳಿಸಬೇಕು. ಇವತ್ತು ಬಡ ಬೋರೇ ಗೌಡನ ದುಡ್ಡನ್ನು ಇಷ್ಟೊಂದು ಹಗುರವಾಗಿ, ಬೇಜವಾಬ್ದಾರಿಯಿಂದ ಖರ್ಚು ಮಾಡತಕ್ಕ ಅಧಿಕಾರಿ ಗಳ ಬಗ್ಗೆ ಕ್ರಮ ತೆಗೆದುಕೊಳ್ಳಬೇಕಾಗುತ್ತದೆ. ಇಲ್ಲವೆ ಹೋದರೆ ಸರ್ಕಾರದಲ್ಲಿ ದಕ್ಷತೆ ಇಲ್ಲ ಎಂದು ವ್ಯಕ್ತವಾಗುತ್ತದೆ. ಪೋಲೀಸ್ ಇಲಾಖೆಗೆ ಹೆಚ್ಚುವರಿ ಗ್ರಾಂಟ್ ಕೇಳಿರುವುದಕ್ಕೆ ಒಂದು ಕಡೆ ಹೀಗೆ ಹೇಳಿದ್ದಾರೆ.

> " The Police Department—Extra Demand—no machinery or equipment shoud be purchased unless there are competent personnel to run and make use of them to get advantageous return. "

ಅದನ್ನು ರನ್ ಮಾಡತಕ್ಕ ಜನರಿಲ್ಲ ಎನ್ನುವುದನ್ನು ಪಬ್ಲಿಕ್ ಅಕೌಂಟ್ಸ್ ಸಮಿತಿಯವರು ಹೇಳಿ ದ್ದಾರೆ. ಇಂಥ ಯಂತ್ರಗಳನ್ನು ಕೊಂಡುಕೊಳ್ಳುವುದಕ್ಕೆ ಸರ್ಕಾರದವರಿಗೆ. ಸಂಬಂಧಪಟ್ಟ ಅಧಿ ಕಾರಿಗಳಿಗೆ ಏನಾದರೂ ವಿಚಕ್ಷಣೆಯಿದೆಯೇ ಎಂಬುದನ್ನು ತಿಳಿಸಬೇಕಾಗುತ್ತದೆ. ಹಾಗೆಯೇ ಪಬ್ಲಿಕ್ ಅಕೌಂಟ್ಸ್ ಸಮಿತಿಯವರು ಇನ್ನೂ ಅನೇಕ ತರಹ ಸಲಹೆಗಳನ್ನು ಕೊಟ್ಟಿದ್ದಾರೆ.

1960-61ನೇ ಇಸವಿಯಲ್ಲಿ ಸರ್ಕಾರ ಖರ್ಚು ಮಾಡಿರತಕ್ಕ ಹಣಕ್ಕೆ ಈಗ ಈ ಸಭೆ ಒಪ್ಪಿಗೆ ಕೊಡಬೇಕೆಂದು ಕೇಳತಕ್ಕ ನನ್ನವೇಶದಲ್ಲಿ 1960—61ನೇ ಇಸವಿಯ ಆಡಿಟ್ ರಿಪೋರ್ಟ್ ಮತ್ತು ಪಬ್ಲಿಕ್ ಅಕೌಂಟ್ಸ್ ಸಮಿತಿಯವರು ಕೊಟ್ಟಿರತಕ್ಕ ಸಲಹೆಗಳೇನಿವೆ ಅವುಗಳ ಬಗ್ಗೆ ಏನು ಕಾರ್ಯಕ್ರಮ ತೆಗೆದುಕೊಂಡಿದ್ದೀರಿ ಎನ್ನುವುದನ್ನು ಈ ಸಭೆಗೆ ತಿಳಿಸಬೇಕು. ನಾಲ್ಕು ವರ್ಷಗಳ ಹಿಂದೆ ಆದಂಥ ವಿಚಾರಗಳಿಗೆ ನಾವು ಪಾತ್ರರಾಗುವುದಕ್ಕೆ ಸಾಧ್ಯವಾಗುವುದಿಲ್ಲ. ಅದಕ್ಕೆ ಸಮಂಜಸವಾದ ಉತ್ತರ ವನ್ನು ಕೊಡುವುದು ಸೂಕ್ತ ಎಂದು ಹೇಳುತ್ತೇನೆ. ಇನ್ನು ಮೇಲೆ ಕೂಡ ಹೆಚ್ಚುವರಿ ಬೇಡಿಕೆಗಳನ್ನು ತರತಕ್ಕದ್ದು ಸರಿಯಾದದ್ದಲ್ಲ. ಹಣವನ್ನು ಅಪವ್ಯಯ ಮಾಡಿರುವ ಅಧಿಕಾರಿಗಳ ವಿಚಾರ ಏನು ತಿಳಿಸಿದ್ದೀನೆ, ಅವರ ಬಗ್ಗೆ ತೀವ್ರವಾದ ಕ್ರಮಗಳನ್ನು ತೆಗೆದುಕೊಳ್ಳಬೇಕು. ಈ ಸಭೆ ಒಪ್ಪಿಗೆ ಕೊಡತಕ್ಕ ಬಡ್ಜೆಟ್ಟು ಏನಿದೆ ಅದರ ಮಿತಿಯೊಳಗೇ ಕೆಲಸ ಮಾಡುವುದಕ್ಕೆ ಎಲ್ಲ ಅಧಿಕಾರಿಗಳಿಗೂ ಸರಿಯಾದ ತಿಳುವಳಿಕೆಯನ್ನು ಕೊಡುವುದು ಸೂಕ್ತವೆಂದು ಹೇಳಿ ಈ ಹೆಚ್ಚುವರಿ ಬೇಡಿಕೆಗಳನ್ನು ವಿರೋಧಿಸುತ್ತೇನೆ.

[MR. SPEAKER in the Chair.]

†ಶ್ರೀ ಎಚ್. ಆರ್. ಕೇಶವ ಮೂರ್ತಿ (ಗಂಡಸಿ).—ಸ್ಯಾಮೀ, ಹೆಚ್ಚುವರಿ ಬೇಡಿಕೆಗಳು ಸಾಮಾನ್ಯವಾಗಿ ಈ ಸಭೆಯ ಮುಂದೆ ಬರುವುದು ಮಾಮೂಲಾಗಿದೆ. ಅನೇಕ ವೇಳೆ ನಾವು ಸರ್ಕಾರಕ್ಕೆ ಎಚ್ಚರಿಕೆಯನ್ನು ಕೊಟ್ಟರೂ ಕೂಡ ಈ ತರಹ ಹೆಚ್ಚುವರಿ ಬೇಡಿಕೆಗಳನ್ನು ತರುವುದು ರಾಜ್ಯಾಂಗಕ್ಕೆ ವಿರೋಧ, ಕೇವಲ ಅನಿವಾರ್ಯವಾದ ಸಂದರ್ಭಗಳಲ್ಲಿ ಮಾತ್ರ ಹೆಚ್ಚುವರಿ ಬೇಡಿಕೆ ಗಳನ್ನು ಈ ಸಭೆಯ ಗಮನಕ್ಕೆ ತರಬೇಕು, ಸಾಮಾನ್ಯವಾಗಿ ಯಾವತ್ತಿಗೂ ಕೂಡ ಈ ಸಭೆಯಿಂದ ಒಪ್ಪಿಗೆಯಾದ ಆಯವ್ಯಯ ಪಟ್ಟಿಯ ಮಿತಿಯೊಳಗೇ ಇರಬೇಕು, ಎಂದು ನಾವೆಲ್ಲ ಹೇಳುತ್ತಿದ್ದರೂ

ಕೂಡ ಹೆಚ್ಚುವರಿ ಬೇಡಿಕೆಗಳು ಈ ಸಭೆಯು ಮುಂದೆ ಬರುತ್ತಲೇ ಇವೆ. ಇದನ್ನು ಸಮಯೋಚಿತವಾಗಿ, ಸಂದರ್ಭವನ್ನನುಸರಿಸಿ, ಉಪಾಯಾಂತರದಿಂದ ಸಭೆಯು ಮುಂದೆ ಸರ್ಕಾರದವರು ತರುತ್ತಿದ್ದಾರೆ. ಇದರ ಉದ್ದೇಶ ನಮಗೆ ಗೊತ್ತಾಗುವುದಿಲ್ಲ. ಉದಾಹರಣೆಗೆ 1960—61ರ ಅಪ್ರೊಪ್ರಿಯೇಷನ್ ಆಫ್ ಅಕೌಂಟ್ಸ್. 10—5—1962ರಲ್ಲಿ ಕಂಟ್ರೋಲರ್ ಅಂಡ್ ಆಡಿಟರ್ ಜನರಲ್ ಆಫ್ ಇಂಡಿಯಾ ಅವರು ಒಂದು ರಿಪೋರ್ಟ್ ಕೊಟ್ಟಿದ್ದಾರೆ. ಇದಾದ ಎರಡೂವರೆ ವರ್ಷದ ಮೇಲೆ ಈ ಹೆಚ್ಚುವರಿ ಬೇಡಿಕೆಗಳು ಸಭೆಯು ಮುಂದೆ ಇವತ್ತು ಏಕೆ ಬರಬೇಕು ಎಂದು ಅನುಮಾನವಾಗುತ್ತದೆ. ಇದಕ್ಕೆ ಕಾರಣವೇನು ?

ಶ್ರೀ ಬಿ. ಡಿ. ಜತ್ತಿ.—ಪಬ್ಲಿಕ್ ಅಕೌಂಟ್ಸ್ ಕಮಿಟಿಯ ವರದಿ ಬರುವವರೆಗೆ ಎಷ್ಟು ಕಾಲವಾಗುತ್ತದೆ ಎಂಬುದನ್ನು ಹೇಳಿದರೆ ಮಾನ್ಯ ಸದಸ್ಯರಿಗೆ ಅರ್ಥವಾಗುತ್ತದೆ.

ಶ್ರೀ ಎಚ್. ಆರ್. ಕೇಶವ ಮೂರ್ತಿ.—ನಾನು ಹೇಳುವುದಿಷ್ಟು : ನೀವು ಏನೋ ಉಪಾಯಾಂತರದಿಂದ ಇದನ್ನು ತಂದಿದ್ದೀರಿ, ಇದಕ್ಕೆ ಕಾರಣಗಳು ಬೇರೆ ಇವೆ.

ಶ್ರೀ ಎಸ್. ನಿಜಲಿಂಗಪ್ಪ.—ಆ ಕಾರಣ ಏನು ಎಂಬುದನ್ನು ಹೇಳಿ.

ಶ್ರೀ ಎಚ್. ಆರ್. ಕೇಶವ ಮೂರ್ತಿ.—1961ನೇ ಇಸವಿಯಲ್ಲಿ ಪಬ್ಲಿಕ್ ವರ್ಕ್ಸ್ ಇಲಾಖೆಯಲ್ಲಿ ಹತ್ತು ಕೋಟಿ ರೂಪಾಯಿಗಳನ್ನು ಖರ್ಚುಮಾಡಿದ್ದಾರೆ. ಈ ಹಣವನ್ನು ಚುನಾವಣೆಗಳ ಪ್ರಚಾರಕ್ಕಾಗಿ ಖರ್ಚುಮಾಡಿದ್ದೀರಿ. ಬಜೆಟ್ಟಿನಲ್ಲಿ ಸೇರಿಸದೆ ಇದ್ದರೂ ಕೂಡ ಇಷ್ಟು ಹಣವನ್ನು ದೇಶದಲ್ಲೆಲ್ಲ ಹರಿವಿದಿರಿ. ಇದೆಲ್ಲ ಬಹುತೇಕವಾಗಿ ಸಿವಿರ್ ವರ್ಕ್ಸ್‌ಗೆ ಸೇರಿದ್ದು. 1961ನೇ ಇಸವಿಯಲ್ಲಿ ಇಷ್ಟೊಂದು ಹಣ ಏಕೆ ಖರ್ಚಾಯಿತು ? ಇಷ್ಟೊಂದು ಹಣವನ್ನು ಬಜೆಟ್ಟಿನಲ್ಲಿ ಸೇರಿಸದೆ ಇದ್ದರೂ ಎಲ್ಲಿ ಕೇಳಿದರೆ ಅಲ್ಲಿ ಓಟು ಪಡೆಯುವುದಕ್ಕಾಗಿ ಖರ್ಚು ಮಾಡಿವ್ವಾರೆ.

ಶ್ರೀ ಎಸ್. ನಿಜಲಿಂಗಪ್ಪ.—ಇದು ಅನತ್ಯದ ಪರಮಾವಧಿ ಎಂದು ಮಾತ್ರ ಹೇಳುವುದಕ್ಕೆ ಇಷ್ಟ ಪಡುತ್ತೇನೆ.

ಶ್ರೀ ಎಚ್. ಆರ್. ಕೇಶವ ಮೂರ್ತಿ.—ನಮಗೆ ಆ ತರಹ ಅನುಮಾನ ಬರುತ್ತದೆ. ಅದನ್ನು ಹೇಳಿದ್ದೇನೆ. ಮನಸ್ಸಿನಲ್ಲಿ ಏನೂ ಮುಚ್ಚಿಟ್ಟುಕೊಂಡಿಲ್ಲ.

ಶ್ರೀ ಎಸ್. ನಿಜಲಿಂಗಪ್ಪ.—" ಸಂಶಯಾತ್ಮಾ ವಿನಶ್ಯತಿ " ಬಹಳ ಸಂಶಯಪಟ್ಟರೆ ಉಳಿಯುವುದಿಲ್ಲ.

ಶ್ರೀ ಎಚ್. ಆರ್. ಕೇಶವ ಮೂರ್ತಿ.—ನಾವು ನಿಮ್ಮನ್ನು ಕೇಳಿಕೊಳ್ಳುವುದು ಇಷ್ಟೆ : ಈ ರೀತಿಯಾಗಿ ತಾವು ಕಾಲಕಳೆದು ಸಭೆಯ ಮುಂದೆ ಹೆಚ್ಚುವರಿ ಬೇಡಿಕೆಗಳನ್ನು ತರುವುದು ಸಾಧುವಲ್ಲ. ಈ ಸಭೆಯ ಒಪ್ಪಿಗೆ ಇಲ್ಲದೆ ಹಣವನ್ನು ಖರ್ಚು ಮಾಡಬಾರದು. ಒಂದು ವೇಳೆ ಖರ್ಚು ಮಾಡಬೇಕಾದ ಸಂದರ್ಭ ಬಂದರೆ ಸಭೆಯು ಒಪ್ಪಿಗೆಯನ್ನು ಪಡೆಯಲು ಅದಷ್ಟು ಜಾಗ್ರತೆಯಾಗಿ ಬರಬೇಕು. ಯಾವಾಗಲೋ ಆದ ಖರ್ಚಿಗೆ ಈಗ ಸಭೆಯು ಮುಂದೆ ಬೇಡಿಕೆಗಳನ್ನು ಮಂಡಿಸಿದ್ದೀರಿ. ಇದರಿಂದ ಪ್ರಯೋಜನವಿಲ್ಲ. ಆಗಿರುವ ಖರ್ಚನ್ನು ಹಿಂದಕ್ಕೆ ತೆಗೆದುಕೊಳ್ಳುವ ಹಾಗೆ ಇಲ್ಲ. ಈ ರೀತಿ ಆದರೆ ಬಜೆಟ್ ಏಕೆ ಇರಬೇಕೋ ನನಗೆ ಗೊತ್ತಾಗುವುದಿಲ್ಲ. ಯಾವ ಖರ್ಚನ್ನು ಮಾಡಬೇಕಾದರೂ ಕೂಡ ಬಜೆಟ್ಟನ್ನು ಸಭೆಯ ಮುಂದೆ ಮಂಡಿಸಿ ಸಭೆಯ ಒಪ್ಪಿಗೆಯನ್ನು ಪಡೆದು ಖರ್ಚು ಮಾಡಬೇಕಾದ್ದು ಸಾಮಾನ್ಯವಾಗಿ ಮಾಮೂಲು.

Sri SANJEEVANATH AIKALA (Suratkal).—Sir, we are now asked to O. Kay nearly 12 crores of rupees spent in excess of what was granted in the years 1960-61. Firstly, I would like to refer to the stationery and printing item. What was the arrangement in those days, which is being continued today. From the district offices, clerks have to come to Bangalore to collect stationery and printing materials required by them, every now and then. There is no Central stationery or office in district headquarters. Each Department has to come all the way to Bangalore even to get small requirements. Expenditure on this account is too much and unnecessary too. I know of a case of a certain office in Udipi which wanted a metal cover for a typewriter. The Director of

(SRI SANJEEVANATH AIKALA)

Stationery in Bangalore asked that a Clerk might be sent to Bangalore to take this metal cover. I can quote many such examples. Much T.A. and D.A. is being spent on this account.

Then what about the quality of the materials supplied ? I have received several complaints from the Registration Department that the quality of document papers supplied to them is so poor that documen ts written two or three years ago, now could not be read at all. We kno w that documents prepared in 1879 during the British days, could be read even now whereas documents prepared under Congress Raj could not be read at all even within a few years. We have not only deteriorated in quality or moral behaviour but also we have come down from the high pedestal to the low level. Even in respect of small things liking and papers, the quality is keeping on deteriorating. Pencils which cannot be sharpened at all are supplied, to various departments.

Coming to road and water transport schemes, somebody in some department gets a brain wave and fantastic schemes are invented. Certain political interests come into the picture and to suit them all sorts of schemes are devised. You know of the scheme for inland water transport from Mangalore to Coondapur covering a distance of 58 miles. It was a scheme thought of hundred years ago when there was little bus transport and when the rivers were not bridged. But now roads have been improved and we have bridges. Still, even for the preparation of a preliminary survey report, 8 lakhs were spent. Probably the Central Government gave the money. But after everything was spent and done, they put the scheme into cold-storage.

MR. SPEAKER.—The Central Government was to give assistance. That was not forthcoming and the scheme could not be pushed through.

SRI SANJEEVANATH AIKALA.—Regarding road transport, 21 lakhs excess of expenditure has been incurred. I understand that Hassan District was to be put under nationalisation, buses were purchased two years in advance. I do not know why this should be done so much in advance. Probably that was with a view to pay large commission to private pockets. In any case, Government received 200 buses and they were not kept under proper protection. They were exposed to sun and rain in an open yard with the result that when nationalisation take into effect, many of those buses refuse to go on the roads. The buses are so bad that they run not on the roads but on foot path. I understand that in our district one fine morning one bus moved automatically and dashed against a parapet wall.

1-00 P.M.

Regarding the irrigation for which another sum of Rs. 2,35,000 is asked for, I must say that most of the irrigation works are not useful because plans are conceived just to help the supporters of the ruling party. I can quote several instances where irrigation works have been

carried out more or less to satisfy the whims and fancies of some Congress members. Most of these works are undertaken with a view to meet the requirements and demands of the people who belong to the ruling party.

I will make a few more points on the excess grants, *i.e.*, the Grow More Food campaign works coming under P.W.D. Here also the Government does not think of producing more food. The policy and programmes of the Government and the method of dealing with things, have made the people restless and consequently they have become reckless. I wish the Government should have definite and clear policies regarding the food problem.

Regarding the industries, several members have made references. I only wish to say about the location of the proposed steel plant. I understand that the Madras Government is doing its utmost to locate the steel plant in Salem. It seems they have already sent some of the industrialists of the State to foreign countries with samples of iron ore found round about Salem. They are making a huge propaganda that the Salem ore is the best one available in India, whereas our Government is keeping quiet.

Mr. SPEAKER.—How can Salem ore be the best ore ?

Sri SANJEEVANATH AIKALA.—That is what the Madras Government is trying to make out.

Mr. SPEAKER.—I do not want any reflection to be made against the other State Governments.

The Hon'ble Finance Minister will reply.

Sri B. D. JATTI.—Mr. Speaker, the report of the Public Accounts Committee was presented on 23rd December 1963 and the report was discussed here in this House on 29th and 30th June 1964. This is the earliest opportunity when the Government has come before this House to explain about the excess grants. So, there is no time lag as far as the Government is concerned.

Sri H. R. Keshavamurthy is under the wrong impression. Just because there is a reference to 1960-61, he feels that the delay is on the part of the Government. It is not correct. The expenditure has been incurred in excess of voted grants in 11 cases and in three cases under charged items. We have come before the House because the Public Accounts Committee has sent its recommendations that all these excess grants should be placed before the House and we should regularise them. The Public Accounts Committee has recommended regularisation subject to the following recommendation.—

> "The Committee recommend issuing of stringent instructions in the matter and the Government should take disciplinary action in the case of excesses unrecovered due to negligence on the part of officers".

On the recommendation of this the Finance Department has issued necessary instructions in the matter. Hereafter we will be more careful and all the useful suggestions will be kept in view and we will try to be more careful. I hope the House will approve the grants.

MR. SPEAKER.—The question is :

"That respective sums shown in the list of Demands for grants to cover expenditure incurred in excess of voted grants circulated to members for the year 1960-61 be granted to the Government in respect of Demands Nos. 10, 17, 29, 37, 42, 44, 46, 48, 51, 52 and 54."

The motion was adopted.

AS DIRECTED BY THE SPEAKER, THE MOTION FOR DEMANDS FOR GRANTS ADOPTED BY THE HOUSE IS REPRODUCED BELOW

Demand No. 10—Irrigation

18. Other Revenue Expenditure financed from Ordinary Revenues.

"That a sum of Rs. 2,35,025 be granted to the Government to cover the excess expenditure incurred over the voted grants for the year 1960-61, in respect of 'Other Revenue expenditure financed from Ordinary Revenues'."

Demand No. 17—Police

29. Police.

"That a sum of Rs. 47,800 be granted to the Government to cover the excess expenditure incurred over the voted grants for the year 1960-61, in respect of 'Police'."

Demand No. 29—Civil Works

50. Civil Works.

"That a sum of Rs. 6,29,29,794 be granted to the Government to cover the excess expenditure incurred over the voted grants for the year 1960-61, in respect of 'Civil Works'."

Demand No. 37—Stationery and Printing

56. Stationery and Printing.

"That a sum of Rs. 11,910 be granted to the Government to cover the excess expenditure incurred over the voted grants for the year 1960-61, in respect of 'Stationery and Printing'."

Demand No. 42.—XVII—I.N.E. and D. Works (Commercial)—Working Expenses.

XVII—I.N.E. and D. Works (Commercial)—Working Expenses.

"That a sum of Rs. 9,27,654 be granted to the Government to cover the excess expenditure incurred over the voted grants for the year 1960-61, in respect of 'I. N. E. and D. Works (Commercial)—Working Expenses'."

Demand No. 44.—Road Transport and Water Schemes—Working Expenses.

XLVI-A—Receipts from Road and Water Transport Schemes—Working Expenses.

"That a sum of Rs. 23,533 be granted to the Government to cover the excess expenditure incurred over the voted grants for the year 1960-61, in respect of 'Receipts from Road and Water Transport Schemes—Working Expenses'."

Demand No. 46.—Capital Outlay on Irrigation.

68. Construction of I.N.E. and D. Works (Commercial).

"That a sum of Rs. 19,32,524 be granted to the Government to cover the excess expenditure incurred over the voted grants for the year 1960-61, in respect of 'Construction of I. N. E. and D. Works—Commercial'."

Demand No. 48.—Capital Outlay on Improvement of Public Health.

70. Capital Outlay on Improvement of Public Health.

"That a sum of Rs. 1,92,732 be granted to the Government to cover the excess expenditure incurred over the voted grants for the year 1960-61, in respect of 'Capital Outlay on Improvement of Public Health'."

Demand No. 51.—Capital Outlay on Civil Works.

18 Capital Outlay on Civil Works outside the Revenue Account.

"That a sum of Rs. 1,05,82,072 be granted to the Government to cover the excess expenditure incurred over the voted grants for the year 1960-61, in respect of 'Capital Outlay on Civil Works'."

Demand No. 52.—Capital Account of Electricity Schemes outside the Revenue Account.

81-*A. Capital Outlay on Electricity Schemes*

"That a sum of Rs. 4,01,40,593 be granted to the Government to cover the excess expenditure incurred over the voted grants for the year 1960-61, in respect of 'Capital Outlay on Electricity Schemes'."

Demand No. 54.—Capital Outlay on Road Transport Schemes.

82-*B. Capital Outlay on Road and Water Transport Schemes outside the Revenue Account.*

"That a sum of Rs. 21,63,352 be granted to the Government to cover the excess expenditure incurred over the voted grants

(MR. SPEAKER)

for the year 1960-61, in respect of 'Capital Outlay on Road and Water Transport Schemes outside the Revenue Account'."

MYSORE CORNEAL GRAFTING BILL, 1965

(Motion to consider)

Sri K. NAGAPPA ALVA (Minister for Health).—Sir, I beg to move

"That the Mysore Corneal Grafting Bill, 1965, be taken into consideration."

Mr. SPEAKER.—Motion moved :

"That the Mysore Corneal Grafting Bill, 1965, be taken into consideration."

Sri NAGAPPA ALVA.—Corneal Grafting is a Special Branch of Ophthalmic Surgery. Cornea can be grafted to the defective cornea of patients and we can improve the eye sight and even restore the eye sight by grafting the cornea. But this cornea has to be taken from the deceased persons that is, from the dead bodies and can be preserved for 72 hours. This cornea has to be removed from the dead body within a period of six hours at the latest. This is a special branch of surgery and it could not be developed and made use of because of sentimental objections and legal defects. This ought to have been done earlier. In some of our States, they are already having this Act and that Surgery is advanced. Here also we have got very well developed Ophthalmic Hospitals and there are specialists trained in that surgery and they are in a position to take up this surgery also. Sir, giving or getting eye sight is considered to be a Divine gift or even Godly gift. After proper propaganda and publicity is made, there won't be any difficulty at all to get the consent of the people. Here in this Bill, it is provided that persons can give in writing or orally they can say with two witnesses that their eyes could be removed after their death and made use of for others. It is certainly a thing which is to be appreciated and many in other places have done this. Another thing that is to be told here, is that young and healthy corneas are very necessary and that young cornea is very helpful. So, there are no contraversial issues in this and I commned the Bill for the acceptance of the House.

† ಶ್ರೀ ಸಿದ್ದಯ್ಯ ಕಾಶೀಮಠ.—ಈ ಮೈಸೂರು ಕಾರ್ನಿಯಲ್ ಗ್ರಾಫ್ಟಿಂಗ್ ವಿಧೇಯಕವನ್ನು (1965) ಸ್ವಾಗತ ಮಾಡುತ್ತಾ, ಒಂದೆರಡು ಸಲಹೆಗಳನ್ನು ಮಾಡುತ್ತಾ ಇದ್ದೇನೆ. ತಾಲ್ಲೂಕು ಮಟ್ಟದಲ್ಲಿ ಪ್ರೈಮರಿ ಹೆರ್ತ್ ಯೂನಿಟ್ಸುಗಳಿರುತ್ತವೆ; ಸಲಕರಣೆಗಳನ್ನೂ ಈ ಕೇಂದ್ರಗಳಿಗೆ ಕೊಟ್ಟಿರುತ್ತೀರಿ; ಈ ಕಾರ್ನಿಯ ತೆಗೆಯುವ ಅಧಿಕಾರವನ್ನು ತಾಲ್ಲೂಕು ಕೇಂದ್ರಗಳಲ್ಲಿರುವ ಡಾಕ್ಟರುಗಳಿಗೂ ಕೊಡಬೇಕು. ರೂಲ್ಸಿನಲ್ಲಾದರೂ ಈ ಸಲಹೆಯನ್ನು ನಮೂದಿಸಬೇಕು. ಎರಡನೆಯದಾಗಿ, ವ್ಯಾಸೆಕ್ಟೆಮಿ ಮಾಡಿಸಿಕೊಳ್ಳುವವರಿಗೆ ಎರಡು ರೂಪಾಯಿ ಸಂಭಾವನೆ